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(54) **Autonomous registration overload control for cellular mobile radio systems**

Selbständige Überlastkontrolle beim Einbuchten für zellular mobile Funkssysteme

Régulation autonome de surcharge à l'inscription pour systèmes radio mobile cellulaires

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(56) References cited:

WO-A-88/08238 **DE-A- 3 130 176**

- **37TH VEHICULAR TECHNOLOGY**
CONFERENCE June 1987, SAN FRANCISCO US
pages 412 - 420 STAVENOW 'A Characterization
of the Reverse Control Channel in the Cellular
System and the TACS'
- **IEE PROCEEDINGS vol. 132, no. 5, August 1985,**
STEVENAGE GB pages 416 - 424 HUGHES ET
AL. 'Definition of a cellular mobile radio system'

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Description

[0001] This invention relates to methods of registration for mobile radiotelephones in a wireless radio telephone system.

[0002] Autonomous registration is a overhead mobile radiotelephone locating function used in a cellular system to identify the mobile radiotelephones covered for service within a particular local cellular service system, e.g. a cellular geographic service area. Autonomous registration may be time based and/or geographic based. In time based autonomous registration, the registration of a mobile radiotelephone is in response to the passage of a time interval as defined by a clock. Geographic based autonomous registration is based on the location of the mobile radiotelephone; e.g. a roamer (e.g., a mobile radiotelephone away from its home territory) autonomously registers when it enters the territory of a new cellular system. Detailed particulars concerning the requirements and operation of autonomous registration in a cellular mobile radiotelephone system may be found in the published standard EIA-553.

[0003] Each mobile radiotelephone, when not engaged in making a call, continuously listens to a set-up channel with control information and sends overhead messages via a reverse signalling channel. System identification code signals generated by the base stations of the cellular system identify the presently serving cellular system to the mobile radiotelephone. These identification code signals include time stamp signals which are periodically incremented at some specific rate. In a time response autonomous registration each mobile radiotelephone compares a timed identification stamp or marker (REGID) received from the base station with a stored value of its next registration (NXTREG) which was calculated from parameters received in a previous overhead signal transmission.

[0004] If a mobile radiotelephone begins to lose reception of its present identifying code signal it searches for a new better quality identification code signal. If the new identification code signal indicates that the mobile radiotelephone system is in a new cellular service area, the mobile radio telephone automatically registers with the new base station.

[0005] In registering, the mobile radiotelephones send their serial number and related information to the local cellular service system over a reverse radio channel dedicated to transmitting overhead messages of this type. This reverse channel is normally used for a variety of purposes, e.g. control messages sent for the purpose of originating phone calls, in addition to the registration of mobile radiotelephones with the base station.

[0006] Since the transmission capacity of the reverse channel is limited, the need to process a large number of autonomous registrations will fill the reverse channel to capacity and block or severely limit transmissions of the other overhead messages that operate to originate calls and perform other support services.

[0007] IEEE Proc. Vol. 132, No. 5, Aug. 1985, pages 416-424 - Hughes et al. discusses registration, and in particular notes that the AMPS system allows an operator to prevent mobiles from another network from registering. It is suggested that a failure of a competing network could overload the remaining network and by preventing such registrations by displaced mobiles as caused by the failure would prevent an overload from occurring.

[0008] WO-A-8808238 discloses a networked cellular telephone system and the registration of mobile radiotelephones therein. The concern addressed is that too-frequent registrations may detract from call processing capacity of the cellular system. Adjacent paging areas are assigned different offset numbers to control registration. A mobile responds to register with the network when its received registration number differs from a previous number by a fixed amount.

[0009] 37th VEHICULAR TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE June 1987, SAN FRANCISCO US pages 412-420 STAVENOW 'A Characterization of the Reverse Control Channel in the Cellular System and the TACS' is a performance study applicable to specifications of cellular mobile telephone systems that have been widely accepted in the USA and the UK. Its principle concern is to give performance measures for the random multiple access channel that is part of the mobile system. The method used for multiplexing the population of mobile terminals over the access channel is in principle a hybrid between the methods known as CSMA/CD and BTMA. Analyses and sample results are presented, illustrating the equilibrium channel performance and the impact of the specified distributed control algorithm.

[0010] According to this invention there is provided a method as claimed in claim 1.

[0011] Registration signal channel overloads occurring due to overly numerous autonomous registration messages initiated by the mobile radiotelephones may be averted by monitoring the number of autonomous registration messages occurring in a particular local cellular system and responding in the event of a impending overload by sending messages to specified mobile radiotelephones instructing them not to register at this time. In one particular illustrative implementation disclosed herein the roamer mobile radiotelephones requesting registration within an area covered by a cellular system experiencing an immediate or an impending overload are instructed, via an overhead message, not to register. Normal registration service is not resumed until the overload condition is terminated.

[0012] Limitation of registration by homers (e.g., a mobile radiotelephone in its home territory) and roamers (e.g., a mobile radiotelephone in a foreign territory) to prevent an overload in the reverse channel is achieved by restricting the rates of autonomous registration. This is achieved by dilating the time of the generation of timing stamps on markers, e.g. REGID, by the

local cellular access station and transmitting these altered timing markers to the mobiles so that the mobile radio telephones experience a longer time interval between autonomous registrations.

[0013] These terminations of roamer and homer mobile radiotelephone registrations and dilations of roamer and homer registration timing marks is controlled by a stored program control which is operative to actively preserve sufficient capacity on the reverse channel for the call originations from mobile radiotelephone and other cellular overhead activities.

Brief Description of the Drawing

[0014] In the Drawing:

FIG. 1 is a schematic of a typical cellular system geographical layout;

FIG. 2 is a schematic of the interconnections in a cellular radiotelephone system between a mobile radiotelephone and a telephone network;

FIG. 3 is a schematic listing of the overhead messages and information involved in autonomous registration of mobile radiotelephones;

FIG. 4 is a block diagram of parts of a control system used in cellular systems for controlling autonomous registrations;

FIG. 5 is a block diagram of a cell site radio transmission system;

FIG. 6 is a flow diagram executed by the control system of FIG. 4 in handling messages between a radiotelephone and a cell site;

FIG. 7 is a flow diagram of a process included within the control system of FIG. 5 to prevent autonomous registration overloads; and

FIG. 8, 9, 10 and 11 are schematics representing various aspects of a mobile radiotelephone overhead data storage content.

Detailed Description

[0015] A schematic of a typical geographical layout of a cellular radiotelephone system is illustrated in FIG. 1. The radiotelephone service area is divided into a plurality of cells 101 each covering a defined and substantially contiguous geographical area as illustrated by the geometric tiled hexagons 102. Each cell 101 includes a cell site 103 or base station which is a wireless communication and switching center for providing air communication with mobile radiotelephones. The cell sites 103 each include air radio communication equipment, including antennas, and land communication equipment including trunk connections to a mobile telephone switching office 105 which couples the cell site to a public switched land telephone network 106 which is typically the normal public switched telephone system. An understanding of this cellular concept may be attained from the article "The Cellular Concept" by V. H. McDon-

ald, Bell System Technical Journal, January 1979, pages 15-41, Vol. 58, No. 1.

[0016] A cell site communicates with a plurality of mobile radiotelephones via a plurality of different radio channels. Some channels are dedicated to voice transmissions and others are dedicated various overhead control message transmissions. In FIG. 2 an overhead air radio transmission channel 210 established between a mobile radiotelephone 202 and a cell site 201 is schematically illustrated. A radio channel for overhead messages directed from the mobile radiotelephone 202 to the cell site 201 is designated as a reverse control channel. Autonomous registrations are normally transmitted over this reverse control channel. Call setups, including cell site identification information, are transmitted from the cell site 201 to the mobile radiotelephone over a setup channel.

[0017] As shown in FIG. 2 the cell site 201 is connected with a plurality of other cell sites including cell site 204 to a switching and control MTSO 205 which is interconnected to a public switched telephone network. If the mobile radiotelephone 202 leaves the area covered by the cell site 201 and enters the area covered by the cell site 204, the mobile loses the setup and reverse control channel of cell site 201. The new identifying information on the corresponding set up channel of cell site 204 may cause it to register in the new cell. If on the other hand it remains in the cell area of cell site 201, the time information provided by the cell site 201 causes it to periodically register.

[0018] Registration is a procedure enabling a cell site to determine the identity of and the presence of mobile telephones within its geographical radio transmission boundary. Both the cell site and mobile radiotelephone store and transmit registration information. Each cell site 301 as shown in FIG. 3 maintains a register of the mobile radiotelephones 302 it services. Calls originating at the public switched land line network are connected to the dialed mobile radiotelephone through the particular cell site with which it is registered. The cell site 301 generates system identification, information and control signals such as shown in FIG. 3. It periodically transmits a system overhead message to the mobile radiotelephone which includes a system identification number (SID), a time stamped registration ID (REGID), a bit or flag enabling/disabling control defining the ability of the mobile radiotelephone 302 to register (REGH for homer mobile radiotelephones and REGR for roamer radio mobile radiotelephones) and a number REGINCR defining the maximum interval between registrations of the mobile radiotelephones 302.

[0019] Each mobile radiotelephone unit 910, as shown in FIG. 8, stores the transmitted overhead message data in its mobile unit. This data includes certain data items concerning the system identification number (SID), the sum of the most recently transmitted time stamped registration ID (REGID) and the increment REGINCR, which establishes NXTREG, the next time of

normal registration and the registration enabling/disabling control bits or flags (REGH;REGR). The storage of these system data messages is schematically shown for a roamer mobile radiotelephone 910 as shown in FIG. 8. The mobile radiotelephone unit illustrated is presently registered in the system identified by the illustrative (510) number #3. This identification number of the system is stored in its memory 911 and its ability to autonomously register is enabled since the flag REGR is set to an enabling one. The mobile crosses a geographic barrier 915 to a service area bearing a different identification (SID) number, e.g. #4 and the overhead signal channel is switched to a system #4 frequency. The mobile radiotelephone unit 910 autonomously registers in the new service area and stores the new identification (SID) number #4 in its memory 911.

[0020] In FIG. 9 a roamer mobile radiotelephone unit 1010 has its registration enabling flag REGR initially set to one (enabling autonomous registration) and is in the service area identified by the illustrative identification number (SID) #4. It moves to a new service area #7, that is experiencing an overload in its overhead message transmission channels. This service area is hence transmitting autonomous registration disabling messages to the roamer mobile radiotelephones. The enabling flag REGR of the mobile radiotelephone is set to zero by the new system and the mobile radiotelephone is disabled from autonomous registration by the setting of the REGR flag to zero. Hence the mobile radiotelephone unit is prohibited from registering and its stored SID value is not changed.

[0021] A homer mobile radiotelephone 1110, as shown in FIG. 10 is in a service area presently free of overloads on the overhead message channels. The present time is some illustrative value 1100 and the increment REGINCR is set at 100 thereby establishing the next registration time, NXTREG, at 1200 for this mobile radiotelephone. At the occurrence of 1200 at the normal increment rate the mobile radiotelephone autonomously registers with the system and inserts the new incremented time value NXTREG = 1300 into its memory. In FIG. 11 an overload has resulted in the control equipment. The system for preventing autonomous registration overload slows the rate at which the REGID value is incremented. Accordingly the REGID value is not incremented sufficiently to permit the mobile radiotelephone to register at the occurrence of the actual time value 1200.

[0022] An MTSO site controller is shown in FIG. 4 and includes a central processor 401 which includes stored program controls to control the interface between the public switched telephone network and the cell site locations. Included are a cell data base 402 used for cell site control. Its data identifies the cells and their control functions. This data is used for various additional purposes such as radio channel management. A subscriber data base 403 permits location of roamer and homer mobile radiotelephone units by identifying the

various homer subscribers both active and inactive and also maintaining a temporary data base of roamer subscribers being serviced. Additional data storage 404 is provided for cell management and cell maintenance functions. Signal interface 406 interconnects the MTSO with the public switched telephone network and the signal interface 407 connects it to the various cell sites.

[0023] The cell site apparatus is disclosed in FIG. 5 and includes a local cell site processor 501 and a local data storage apparatus 502. The local cell communicates with the MTSO of FIG. 5, via a line interface 503, which is connected in turn to the radio transceivers of the radio frames 506 and 507 which are both under the control of the cell site processor 501. The processor 501 is operative to control message reception and transmission, setup channel control, and radio tuning. The radios include a control channel radio frame 506 and a voice channel frame 507. The autonomous registration functions are controlled through radio frame 506 over the setup and reverse control channels. An amplifier 508 and combiner 509 couple the radios of the frames 506 and 507 to an antenna 510.

[0024] A flow chart delineating the registration process as shown in FIG. 6. The process begins by reading a continuous clock of the cell site (block 603) to establish the value OH_{TIME} which represents the value of time presently maintained in the cell site control. An initial value is set for the rate RIDINCR at which the broadcast time stamp of the cell REGID is to be incremented (block 605). The value of REGID is determined in block 707 by evaluating the function:

$$REGID = \frac{OH_{TIME}}{RIDINCR} + \text{CONSTANT} \quad (1)$$

[0025] The present OH_{TIME} is converted to the stored value OH_{OLD} in block 609 and is used with a current OH_{TIME} in the periodic calculation of block 611 in calculating the function:

$$\frac{OH_{TIME} - OH_{OLD}}{RIDINCR} \quad (2)$$

[0026] If the value of this expression is greater than zero (decision block 613) a new cell site clock value REGID is calculated in block 615 according to the following equation and substitutes a new stored value for REGID replacing the old value:

$$REGID = REGID + \frac{OH_{TIME} - OH_{OLD}}{RIDINCR} \quad (3)$$

[0027] RIDINCR is a registration ID increment rate which defines the time interval for incrementing REGID.

[0028] This new REGID value is broadcast through-

out the cell area (block 617) and the flow routine returns to block 609 to determine a new value of OH_{OLD} . If the value of decision block 613 is no, the flow path returns to block 609 without broadcasting the REGID value to the mobile radiotelephones.

[0029] A time based technique of preventing overloads in overhead message channels in a cellular radiotelephone system is disclosed in the flow chart of FIG. 7. The initial step (block 703) involves the measuring of the rate at which autonomous registration (AR) messages are received. A threshold of the autonomous registration rate is established usually in terms of the number of autonomous registration messages within a definite time interval. The step expressed by decision block 705 evaluates if that AR rate threshold has been exceeded. If the threshold AR rate is not exceeded the process flow path returns, via path 707, to the monitoring function as expressed by block 703. If the AR rate threshold, defined by block 703, has been exceeded as determined by the step enumerated in block 705 the autonomous registrations of all the roamer radiotelephones covered by the service area are inhibited by setting the flags REGR of each of the roamer radiotelephones to zero by means of an overhead control message broadcast to all the mobile radiotelephones.

[0030] The rate of autonomous registration messages is re-evaluated with respect to the AR rate threshold by the step enumerated in the decision block 711. If the rate of autonomous registration messages is below the threshold rate the autonomous registration of roamer radio telephones is again enabled, according to instructions enumerated in block 713, by setting the flags REGR of the mobile radiotelephones to a 1 value.

[0031] If the rate of autonomous registration messages is determined by the procedure of decision block 711 to exceed the threshold rate, the process flow continues to the block 715 which enumerates program instructions for decreasing the rate at which the time stamp REGID is incremented. The REGID increment rate is decreased by increasing the value of the registration ID increment rate RIDINCR to a new value RIDINCR*. The new values of REGID are designated REGID*. The value of the expression:

$$\frac{OH_{TIME} - OH_{OLD}}{RIDINCR} > 0 \quad (4)$$

must now be evaluated in terms of the new values of RIDINCR*. The value OH_{OLD} is the value of time stored the last time REGID* was incremented. The new value of REGID* is determined by the following expression:

$$REGID^* = REGID + \frac{OH_{TIME} - OH_{OLD}}{RIDINCR^*} \quad (5)$$

[0032] The rate of autonomous registration messages is again checked, by the information of decision block 717 to see if the threshold AR rate is exceeded. If the AR threshold rate is exceeded the process flow continues, via flow path 719, to the block 715 whose delineated process step again decreases the rate at which the value REGID is incremented by the method described above.

[0033] If the rate of autonomous registration messages, measured in decision block 717, does not exceed the AR rate threshold the process flow continues to block 721 which is operative to increase the rate at which REGID* is incremented by decreasing the value of RIDINCR*. The rate of autonomous registration messages is compared to the original threshold rate by the instruction process of decision block 723. If the original rate of incrementing the standard REGID has not been attained the flow proceeds by path 725 to block 721 which again increases the rate at which REGID* is incremented. If the original rate at which the standard REGID is being incremented has been attained the flow proceeds to the instructions of block 727 which is operative to broadcast overhead messages to again enable the roamer radiotelephones to register by changing the REGR flag to a 1 value. The original sequence of REGID values has been continuously maintained by the stored control program during the overload protection process and this value is now again installed as the operative REGID by resynchronizing the temporary value REGID* with the actual value of REGID in the process step of block 729 and the process flow returns to the process at block 703.

Claims

1. A method of registration for mobile radiotelephones in a wireless radio telephone system in which mobile radiotelephones in a system identified area communicate over radio channels with a base station providing coverage of the system identified area and the wireless telephone system being coupled in turn to a land switched telephone network; and the mobile radiotelephones are periodically instructed to register with a base station;

CHARACTERIZED BY THE STEPS OF:

generating a periodic registration ID message having a time stamp which is periodically incremented and broadcasting the ID message to mobile radiotelephones;
 setting an initial fixed time interval and counting the number of autonomous registration messages within the initial fixed time interval;
 preventing registration requests from mobile radiotelephones, if the counted autonomous registration requests exceed a threshold count, by
 increasing the time interval between incre-

ments of the time stamp of the broadcasts of the registration ID message; and subsequently increasing the time interval between increments of the time stamp of the broadcasts of the registration ID message whenever the counted autonomous registration requests again exceeds the threshold count; wherein the time interval between increments of the time stamp of the broadcasts of the registration ID message is reduced whenever the counted autonomous registration requests are less than the threshold count and the time interval between increments of the time stamp is greater than a normal value.

2. A method as claimed in claim 1 wherein the step of preventing registration requests includes preventing registration of roamer mobile radiotelephones.
3. A method as claimed in claim 1 wherein the step of preventing registration requests includes preventing registration of both homer and roamer mobile radiotelephones.
4. A method as claimed in claim 1 including the step of restoring the interval between time stamp increments to its normal value during restoration of access to autonomous registration.
5. A method as claimed in claim 4 wherein restoring the interval between time stamp increments to its normal value is performed in incremental steps.

Patentansprüche

1. Registrierungsverfahren für mobile Funkfernsprecher in einem drahtlosen Funkfernsprechsystem, bei dem mobile Funkfernsprecher in einem systemidentifizierten Gebiet über Funkkanäle mit einer Basisstation kommunizieren, die eine Abdeckung des systemidentifizierten Gebiets bereitstellt, und wobei das drahtlose Funkfernsprechsystem seinerseits an ein landvermitteltes Fernsprechnetz angekoppelt ist; und die mobilen Funkfernsprecher periodisch angewiesen werden, sich bei der Basisstation zu registrieren;
gekennzeichnet durch die folgenden Schritte:

Erzeugen einer periodischen Registrierungskennungs-
nachricht mit einem Zeitstempel, der
periodisch erhöht wird, und Rundsenden der
Kennungs-
nachricht zu mobilen Funkfernsprechern;
Festlegen eines anfänglichen festen Zeitintervalls und Zählen der Anzahl von autonomen Registrierungs-
nachrichten in dem anfänglichen festen Zeitintervall;

Verhindern von Registrierungsanforderungen von mobilen Funkfernsprechern, wenn die gezählten autonomen Registrierungsanforderungen einen Schwellenzahlwert überschreiten, durch

Vergrößern des Zeitintervalls zwischen Erhöhungen des Zeitstempels der Rundsendungen der Registrierungskennungs-
nachricht; und
nachfolgendes Vergrößern des Zeitintervalls zwischen Erhöhungen des Zeitstempels der Rundsendungen der Registrierungskennungs-
nachricht jedesmal, wenn die gezählten autonomen Registrierungsanforderungen wieder den Schwellenzahlwert überschreiten;
wobei das Zeitintervall zwischen Erhöhungen des Zeitstempels der Rundsendungen der Registrierungskennungs-
nachricht jedesmal verringert wird, wenn die gezählten autonomen Registrierungsanforderungen kleiner als der Schwellenzahlwert sind und das Zeitintervall zwischen Erhöhungen des Zeitstempels größer als ein Normalwert ist.

2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Schritt des Verhinderns von Registrierungsanforderungen das Verhindern der Registrierung von fremden mobilen Funkfernsprechern umfasst.
3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Schritt des Verhinderns von Registrierungsanforderungen das Verhindern der Registrierung sowohl von eigenen als auch von fremden mobilen Funkfernsprechern umfasst.
4. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, mit dem Schritt des Rücksetzens des Intervalls zwischen Zeitstempel-
erhöhungen auf seinen Normalwert während der Wiederherstellung des Zugangs zu autonomer Registrierung.
5. Verfahren nach Anspruch 4, wobei das Rücksetzen des Intervalls zwischen Zeitstempelerhöhungen auf seinen Normalwert stufenweise durchgeführt wird.

Revendications

1. Procédé d'enregistrement pour radiotéléphones mobiles dans un système radiotéléphonique sans fil dans lequel des radiotéléphones mobiles dans une zone identifiée du système communiquent sur des canaux radio avec une station de base fournissant une couverture de la zone identifiée du système et le système radiotéléphonique sans fil étant à son tour couplé à un réseau téléphonique commuté terrestre; et les radiotéléphones mobiles reçoivent périodiquement l'instruction de s'enregistrer auprès d'une station de base;
caractérisé par les étapes consistant à :

générer un message d'identification d'enregistrement périodique doté d'un horodateur périodiquement incrémenté, et diffuser le message d'identification aux radiotéléphones mobiles;

établir un intervalle de temps fixe initial et compter le nombre de messages d'enregistrement autonome dans l'intervalle de temps fixe initial;

empêcher les demandes d'enregistrement en provenance de radiotéléphones mobiles si les demandes d'enregistrement autonome comptées dépassent un compte seuil, en

augmentant l'intervalle de temps entre les incréments de l'horodateur des diffusions du message d'identification d'enregistrement; et

augmentant ensuite l'intervalle de temps entre les incréments de l'horodateur des diffusions du message d'identification d'enregistrement chaque fois que les demandes d'enregistrement autonome comptées dépassent à nouveau le compte seuil;

dans lequel l'intervalle de temps entre les incréments de l'horodateur des diffusions du message d'identification d'enregistrement est réduit chaque fois que les demandes d'enregistrement autonome comptées sont inférieures au compte seuil et que l'intervalle de temps entre les incréments de l'horodateur est supérieur à une valeur normale.

2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel l'étape consistant à empêcher les demandes d'enregistrement inclut le fait d'empêcher l'enregistrement des radiotéléphones mobiles d'abonnés itinérants.
3. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel l'étape consistant à empêcher les demandes d'enregistrement inclut le fait d'empêcher l'enregistrement des radiotéléphones mobiles d'abonnés domestiques et d'abonnés itinérants.
4. Procédé selon la revendication 1, comportant l'étape consistant à rétablir l'intervalle entre les incréments de l'horodateur à sa valeur normale lors du rétablissement de l'accès à l'enregistrement autonome.
5. Procédé selon la revendication 4, dans lequel le rétablissement de l'intervalle entre les incréments de l'horodateur à sa valeur normale est mis en oeuvre par paliers.

FIG. 1
CELLULAR RADIO TELEPHONE SYSTEM

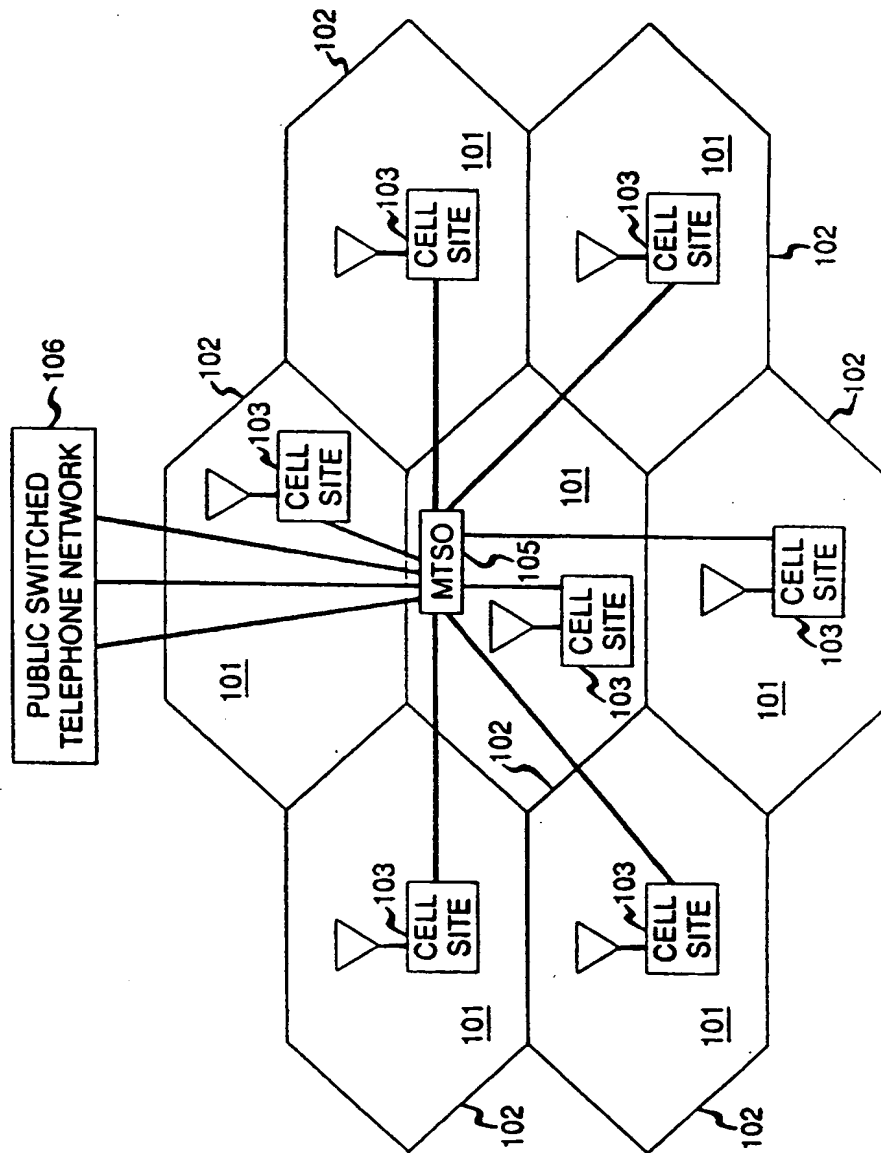


FIG. 2

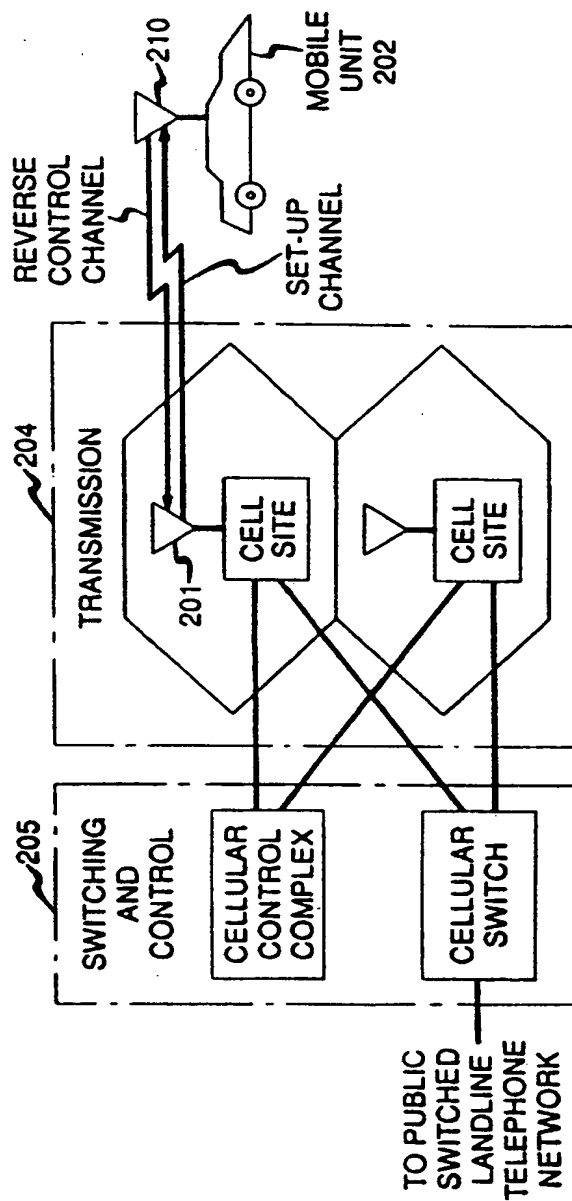


FIG. 3

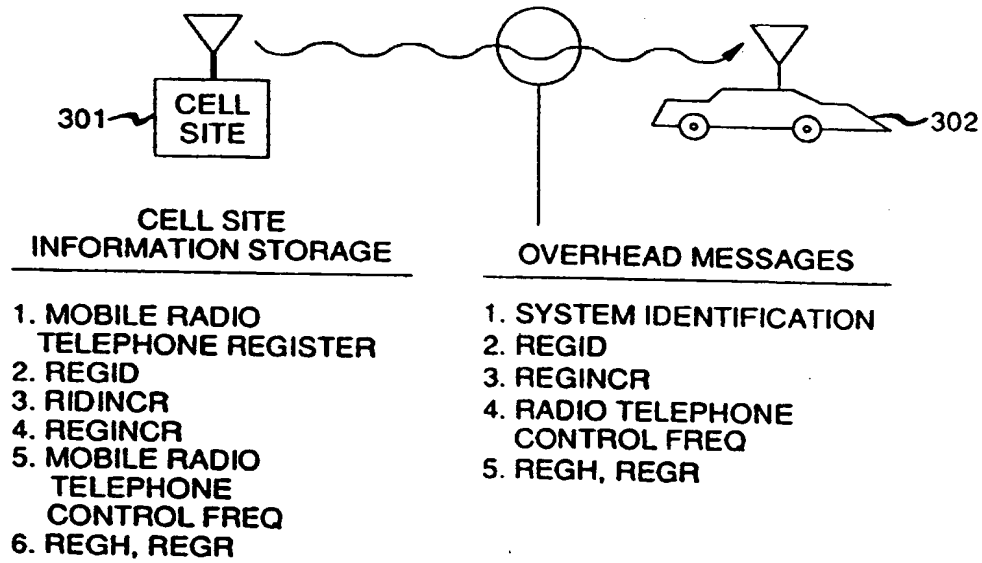


FIG. 4

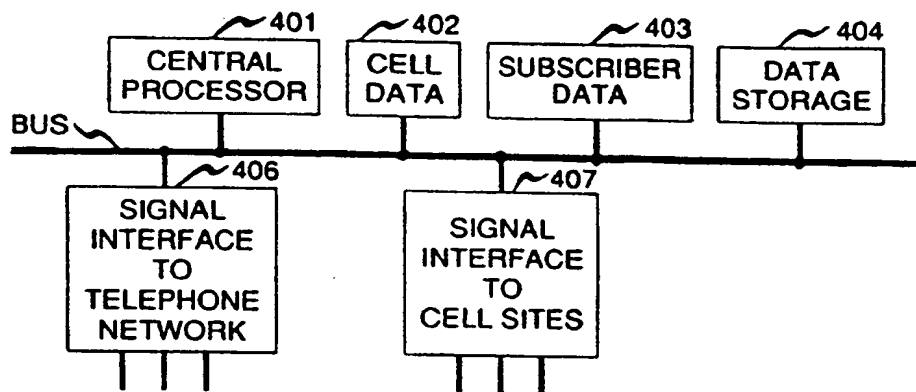


FIG. 5

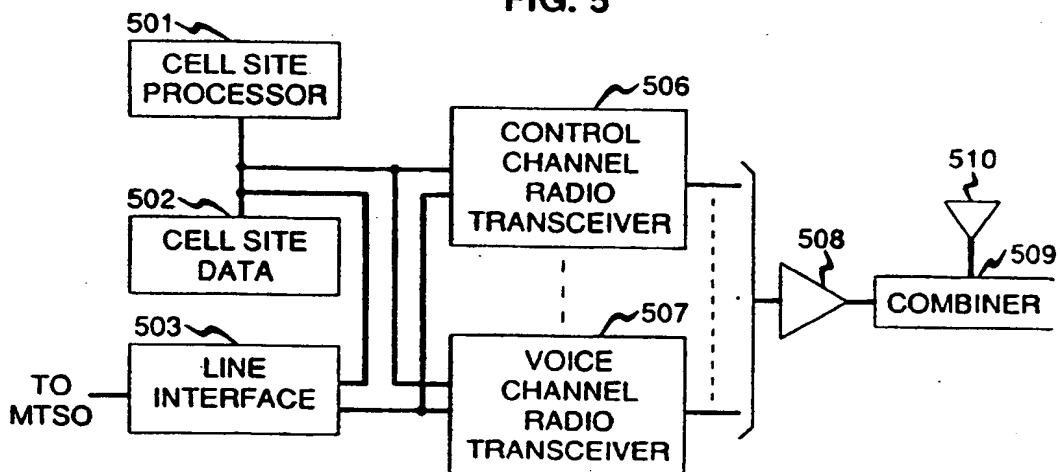


FIG. 6

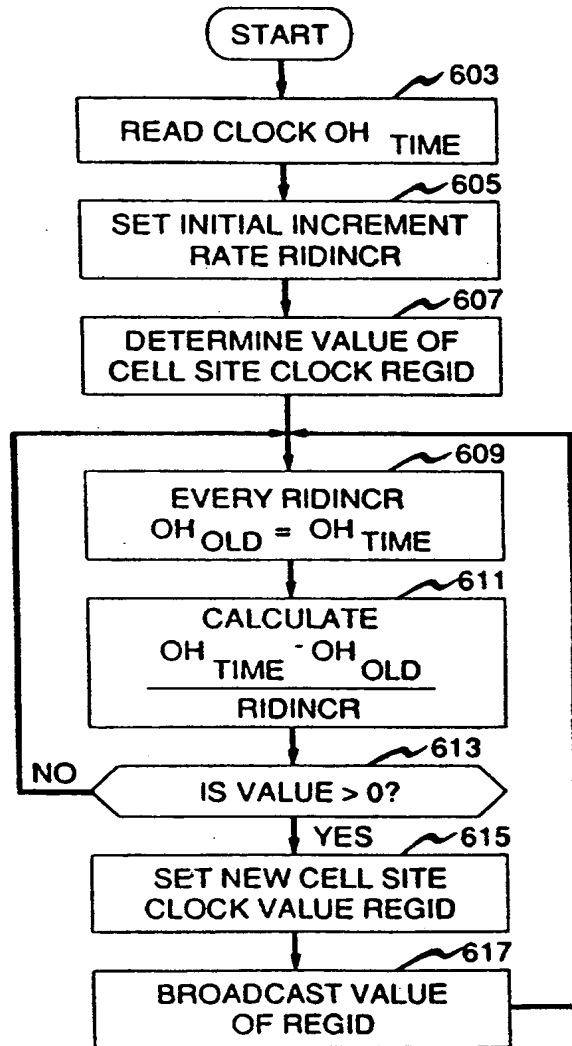


FIG. 7

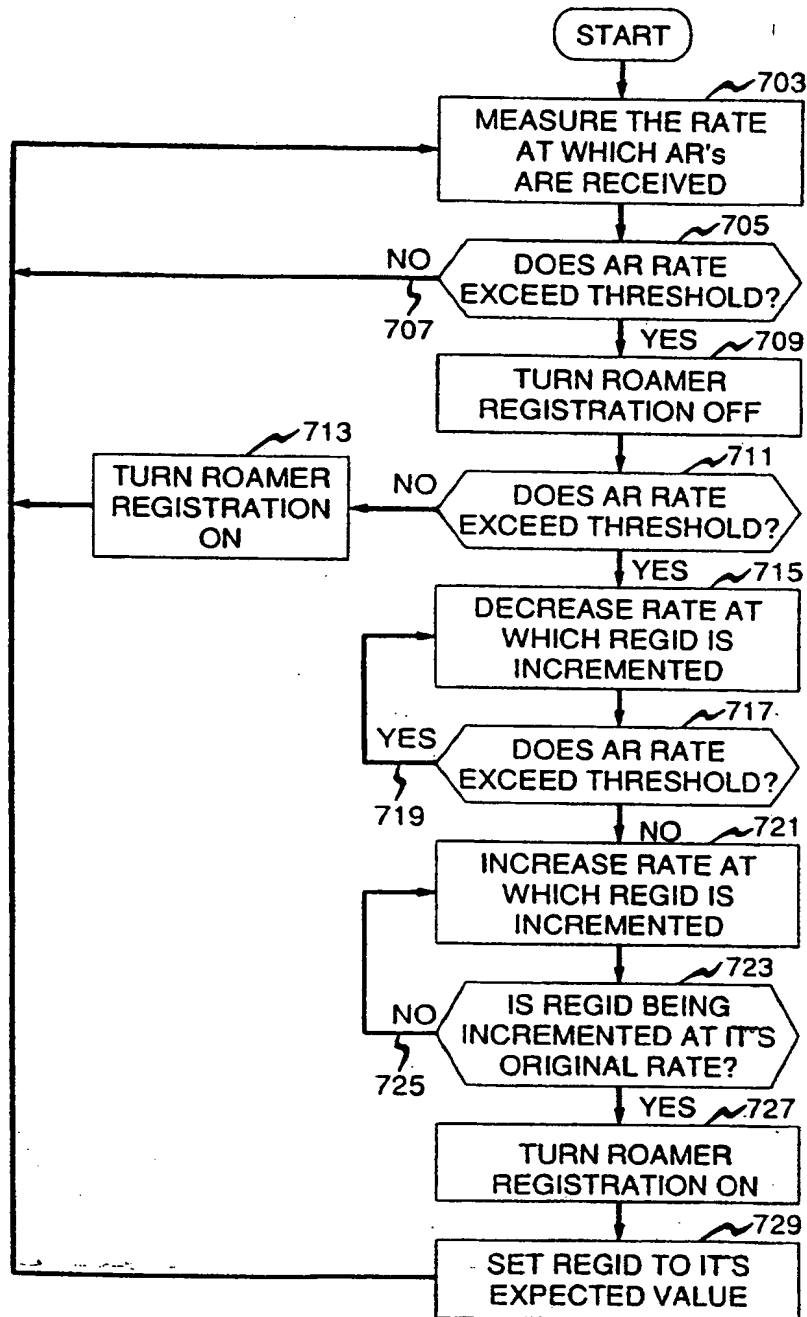


FIG. 8

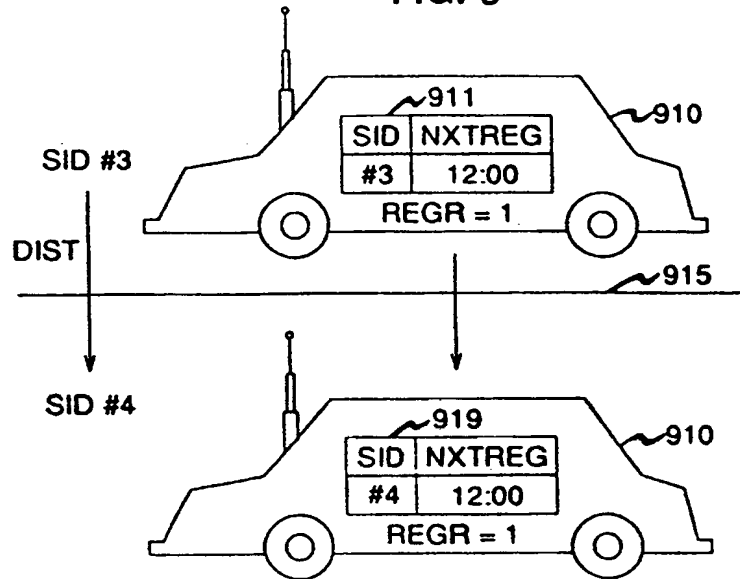


FIG. 9

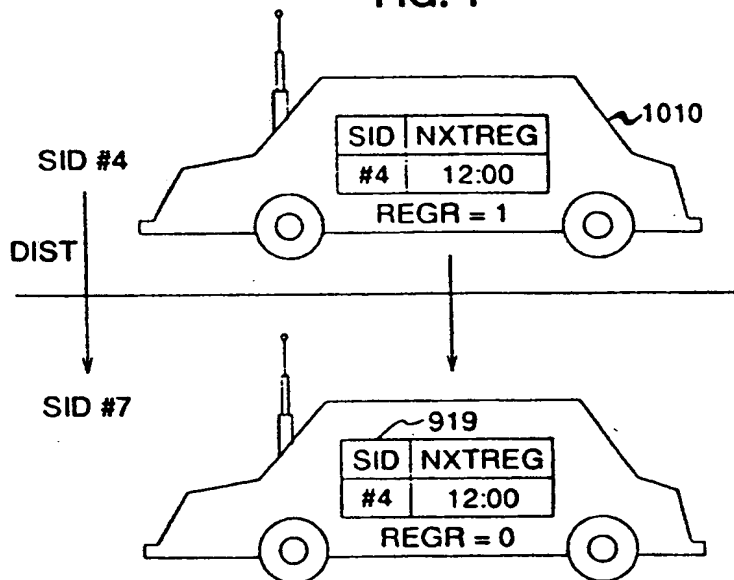


FIG. 10

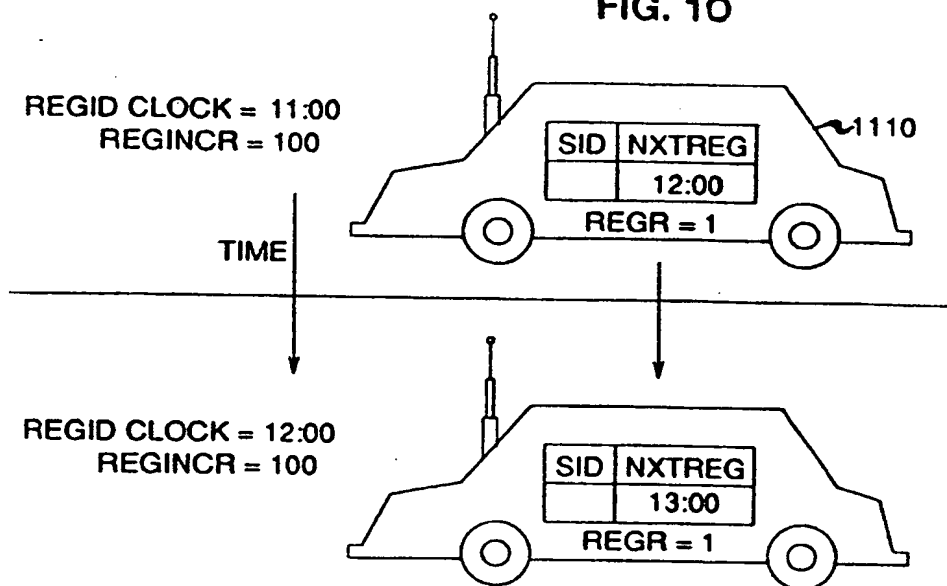
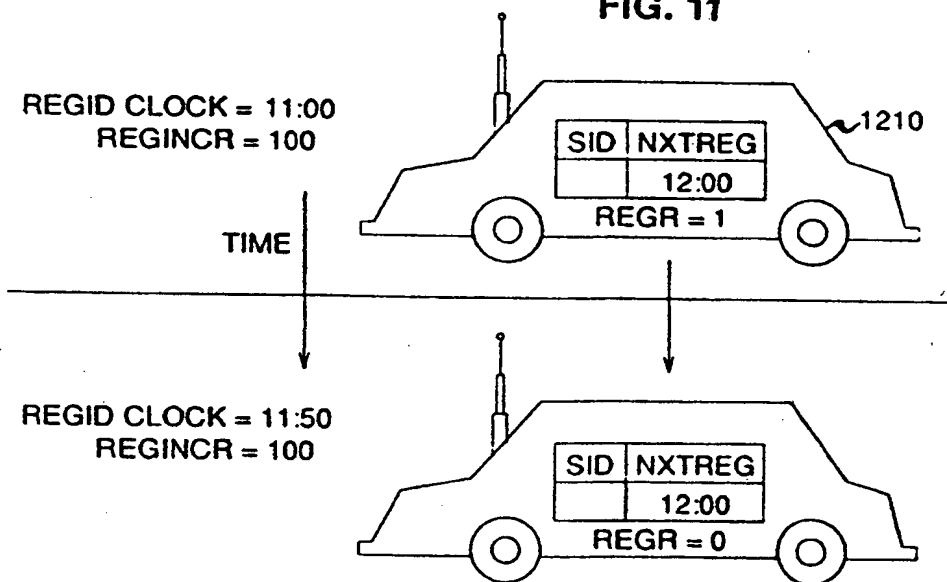


FIG. 11



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